FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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RUSSO DOUBTS TRIO HAD INTENT OF ACTUAL ROLE

Witness Says He Took No Part in JFK Assassination Plot

Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness in the Kennedy assassination conspiracy, told the special three-judge preliminary hearing Thursday that he did not think Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and David W. Ferrie intended to participate actively in a murder attempt.

Russo, beginning to show signs of the strain of 2½ days on the witness stand, denied under cross examination that he took any part in the assassination plot.

"You weren't part of it?" asked defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond.

"No, sir," came Russo's reply.

"Was it understood that these three men would actively participate in the assassination?"

"I didn't get that impression, no."

"Was Dallas mentioned?"

"No," answered Russo.

"That's all," Dymond said, bringing to an end his cross examination which started Wednesday morning.

Shaw sat erect and smoked almost continuously. He will observe his 54th birthday Friday, the day the preliminary hearing goes into its fourth day.

Following Russo to the witness stand was Dr. Nicholas P. Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner, the fourth witness the state called in the court session to determine if there is probable cause to hold Shaw for trial.

CONSIDERED SANE

Chetta told the court he considers Russo sane.

Defense attempted to challenge his stability, and ask Russo if he ever attempted take his own life, or if he e jumped from a school wind

Getting the court to pe Dr. Chetta to testify was an important point for the state. Dymond objected strenuously to Chetta's testimony and at one point Judge Matthew S. Braniff snapped at Dymond:

"You made the implication that this witness (Russo) was crazy. You inferred that he was testifying under hypnosis and also that he tried to kill himself. Where do you get off objecting now?"

Judge Bernard J. Bagert is the presiding member of the court. The third judge on the panel is Malcolm V. O'Hara.

Other defense attorneys are Edward F. Wegmann, William Wegmann and Salvatore Panzeca.

Arguing the case for the state Thursday were First Asst. District Attorney Charles Ward, and Assistant District Attorneys James Alcock and Alvin V. Oser.

The hearing will resume at 10 a. m. Friday.

Other key developments in testimony Thursday included:

—Russo's admission that he was questioned under hypnosis.

—That he did not remember the exact dates that he was hypnotized.

—He gave the first names of two other persons attending a party at Ferrie's home prior to the meeting to plot the assassination.

Russo claims that at a meeting at Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy., he heard Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin.

Ferrie, who denied ever having known Oswald, died last Feb. 22, a few days after his name was mentioned in published reports about District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe.

Shaw Denied Being Involved in Plot

Shaw was arrested March 1 and is free on a $10,000 bond.

He denied knowing either Oswald or Ferrie and said he never was involved in a conspiracy of any kind.

Thursday, James Lewallen, who was subpenaed late Wednesday by the state, was not called as a witness. Lewallen was identified as a former roommate of Ferrie's when the two lived in Kenner. Russo said that he first met Ferrie at his home in Kenner.

Defense, meanwhile, asked for subpenas for Manuel Garcia Gonzales and Julio Butorno, believed to be the two Spanish-speaking men Russo testified were at Ferrie's the night of, but prior to, the plot meeting.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

SENT BUREAU
MM
DL

Date: 3-17-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 1[illegible] 1967
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

[illegible]-694-20[illegible]

He referred to them only by the first names of Manuel and a name sounding like Fulian or Julian.

Judge Bagert said at the close of Thursday's session, "The hearing has all the earmarks of concluding tomorrow, hopefully early."

Dr. Chetta, on resumption of the questioning, told the court that sodium pentathol was administered to Russo in the "operating room suite" at Mercy Hospital. The doctor said a saline solution was injected first, then the sodium pentathol. Present for the administering, he said, were Russo, assistant district attorneys Oser and Andrew Sciambra and Drs. (Richard G.) Zepernick and James A. Wa...

Oser showed Dr. Chetta a document that Oser said was a release form used by Mercy Hospital.

The questioning picks up here:

Q.: Prior to administering the sodium pentathol, did you explain the release form to Russo?

A.: Yes, I told him of it. Russo said he would consent. I told him to read it carefully.

Q.: How many occasions did you see Russo before giving him sodium pentathol?

A.: One.

Q.: How many after giving him the sodium pentathol?

A.: Approximately six times.

Dr. Chetta said he was present when Russo was put under hypnosis three times. He said the first time was in his coroner's office. The second time was in First Assistant District Atty. W[illegible]d's office and the third time was again in the coroner's office.

Dr. Chetta said the administering of sodium pentathol to Russo was given under accepted medical procedures.

It was here that Oser asked Dr. Chetta if he felt Perry Russo were sane.

"I feel Perry Russo fulfilled all the legal requirements of sanity," replied Dr. Chetta. "This was decided from talking with him, observing him, listening to his conversations, his past history, his knowledge of current events; his answers were readily given and correct."

Taking a hypothetical person who fit Russo's description, Oser asked Dr. Chetta if he felt the person were sane in 1963 during the alleged plotting to kill President Kennedy.

"He was not insane in 1963," said Dr. Chetta. "He was sane."

Continuing on the hypothetical person, Oser asked Dr. Chetta if he felt this person Tuesday and Wednesday on the witness stand, referring to Russo, were sane.

"His behavior was that of a rational, controlled, well-disciplined person," answered Dr. Chetta.

'Definitely Not Fake by Russo'—Dr. Chetta

"Was he faking the sodium pentathol test?" asked Oser.

"It was definitely not a fake by Russo," replied Dr. Chetta. "It was a good resulting examination. The convincer to me was that after discontinuing the sodium pentathol and being placed on oxygen, Russo called out, 'I forgot to tell you something, Mr. Sciambra.'"

Thereupon, said Dr. Chetta, Russo recited an incident that he had related while under the influence of the drug.

Oser asked Dr. Chetta if Russo made statements to him before administering sodium pentathol and after administering that were substantially the same. This drew a vigorous objection from the defense, because it tended, Dymond said, to inject the results of sodium pentathol tests as evidence.

Oser rephrased the question. "Was this part of what you based your opinion of Russo's sanity?" he asked.

Again Dymond objected. "Your honor," he told Judge Bagert, "the reliability of sodium pentathol in court has not been established."

Judge Bagert said it had in cases of determining sanity, citing the cases of the State vs. Esposito and the State vs. Modesto.

Finally, Dr. Chetta replied, "Yes, these conversations or statements played a factor in determining the sanity."

After Dr. Chetta said the use of hypnosis and sodium pentathol achieved the same objective — removing any mental blocks—the state asked for a recess until Friday at 10 a. m.

After a recess for lunch, Dymond told the bench that the defense learned of another tape-recorded interview that was made with Russo—by Charles E. Ray, news director of WTIX radio. Dymond motioned that Ray, who was present in the court, be subpenaed to testify on the recorded interview. Judge Bagert put Ray under a verbal subpena, and it was indicated that the defense will call him to testify later in the hearing.

After Russo was returned to the stand for further cross-examination, Dymond asked him if he was ever hypnotized other than instances he mentioned earlier. He said he was not.

Russo told of seeing Ferrie practice hypnotism, and added that he (Russo) attempted unsuccessfully to hypnotize someone. He told the court that he never took any courses or other training in hypnotism.

Returning to the subject of the alleged four-man meeting in Ferrie's apartment during September of 1963, Dymond asked Russo to explain his interpretation of "triangulation," and what Ferrie meant by the term.

Russo quoted Ferrie as once telling of a woman who ran up to a car bearing former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and opening her purse before authorities could reach her. If someone can get this close and not care for his own life, then that person can easily kill the President, said Russo, still quoting Ferrie.

Ferrie then added, the witness continued, that if two people were in the act, the man in the rear could fire a shot to divert the public's attention and the front man "could fire the shot that would do the job."

Russo said Ferrie was in the habit of gesturing wildly to illustrate his conversation, and he thrust three fingers into the air when referring to triangulation. Working under this plan, either two of three in the assassination plot would have to be sacrificed. The third person would go free; or one of the trio would be the scapegoat, and the other two would go free.

He quoted Ferrie as saying that, under this plan, all three men would be firing at the President.

"What was to determine which one would be sacrificed," questioned Dymond.

Russo testified that this point was not mentioned during the meeting.

It was at this time that Dymond asked Russo if he was under the impression that the three men in question—Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw—were actually to participate in the assassination.

"I didn't get that impression, no," replied Russo.

The conversation in the apartment, Russo said, then turned to how assassins would leave the country after the murder.

Russo said the man going by the name Clem Bertrand, whom he later identified as Shaw, argued with Ferrie about the thought of flying to Mexico. He said Bertrand maintained that persons involved would immediately be caught and held there.

Dymond then asked if it was understood that either Ferrie, Oswald or Bertrand was to be the person leaving the country. Russo replied "no."

Dymond then fired a series of questions, seemingly unrelated, at Russo, including. "Did you know that Ferrie was a part owner of the filling station?" (where Russo earlier claimed having seen Bertrand); "was Dallas ever mentioned?" and "did you ever know or meet Oswald's wife?"

Russo answered "no" to all three questions. He said, however, that he knew Oswald was married because Ferrie had mentioned it.

Returning to the apartment scene, Russo testified that Oswald was sitting in Ferrie's living room polishing a rifle at one time and he made no attempt to hide the rifle when Russo entered. Asked if he meant to identify the rifle presented as an exhibit earlier in the hearing as the one he saw Oswald polishing, Russo said he did not.

Dymond then asked Russo questions concerning a visit Russo made to Shaw's home at 1313 Dauphine last month, in the company of a number of district attorney's assistants and investigators. Russo said they parked outside the home at about noon and waited for some 90 minutes until Shaw appeared for about 30 seconds. Russo then identified Shaw to district attorney officials as the man he knew as Clem Bertrand.

Russo said they waited for another two hours hoping that Shaw would again come out so that a more positive identification could be made. When he did not, it was decided that Russo, accompanied by one of the district attorney's men, would knock on Shaw's door and pose as insurance salesmen.

An amusing moment then came as Dymond complained that he could not hear Russo's testimony because the witness was chewing candy while speaking. Judge Bagert ordered the candy removed.

"Whose idea was it to go up and pose as an insurance salesman," asked Dymond.

Russo said he did not remember. He said he did not want to use his own name should Shaw himself come to the door, so he removed a business card of a friend from his wallet and decided to use the name "Addon Williams," a representative of Mutual of Omaha.

"Who suggested Mutual of Omaha?" asked Dymond.

Russo said he did not recall. He said that, since his picture was in the newspaper the week before and since Bertrand may have seen it, he did not use his own name and company for fear of being recognized. Russo is a salesman with the Equitable Life Assurance Corporation.

Dymond then asked Russo if he did not think Bertrand would recognize him since both of them were present at the 1963 meeting and saw each other at the service station. Russo answered merely that he was afraid of being hurt if he used his own name, but that he was certain that Shaw recognized him. He said that before returning inside, Shaw asked, "What did you say your name was?"

"Did you have any trouble identifying the defendant," Dymond asked.

"Absolutely not," answered Russo.

Following a brief recess, the state called Dr. Chetta to the witness stand.

Oser asked Dr. Chetta a number of questions aimed at establishing his qualification in the fields of medicine and psychiatry. Dr. Chetta testified that he received his medical degree from Louisiana State University Medical School in 1941, has been Orleans Parish coroner since 1950, and that he is called upon to testify in court some six times each month in relation to cases relating to the field of psychiatry.

Oser then asked the coroner for a definition of narcoanalysis. Dr. Chetto explained that narcoanalysis is a drug-induced state of hypnosis in which the subject is semi-conscious but is able to hear and answer questions.

"It helps him to remember things he has forgotten and reveal things he does not care to reveal," the coroner added. "It is sort of a twilight zone."

Dr. Chetta said two drugs commonly used in narcoanalysis are sodium pentathol, commonly known as truth serum, and sodium amytal.

"But it has certain limitations," Dr. Chetta added. He said a physician administering these drugs must have knowledge of the patient's physical background, or the danger can be great.

A person under these drugs can still lie, he explained; but if the physician administering them is experienced in their use, he can "pick up the fallacies the person has."

Dr. Chetta said he first met Russo Feb. 27 in his Bienville st. office. In the company of several district attorney's officials, they went to Mercy Hospital where Dr. Chetta examined Russo's blood pressure, heart, lungs and respiratory rate, prior to giving one of the truth drugs to him.

At this time, Dymond objected to the state's line of questioning. There followed a lengthy debate on the legal aspects of the questioning. Judge Bagert called a recess to allow time to refer to law books giving examples of similar situations and how they were decided.

Highlights of Morning Cross Examination

Highlights of the morning cross examination of Russo Thursday included:

—Russo's admission that he was hypnotized three times "between Feb. 24 and March 13" although he could not remember exact dates.

—That he saw "Leon" Oswald once when he was freshly shaven and clean appearing. Wednesday he said he was unable to identify pictures of Oswald because he always saw him when he needed a shave, was dirty, and his hair was messed.

—That after the assassination Russo never asked Ferrie about the alleged assassination plotting meeting in Ferrie's apartment in mid - September 1963.

—That, though, most of his life has been as a resident of New Orleans he never remembers seeing Shaw's picture in the newspapers nor on television until after Shaw's arrest March 1.

—Russo denied that he contributed anything to the assassination plans and denied he wanted to see President Kennedy killed.

Dymond, once again, conducted the entire cross examination. He occasionally consulted with the two Wegmanns.

Garrison did not appear in the courtroom during the Thursday morning session, nor did he appear Wednesday afternoon. Cross examination of Russo started Wednesday morning. Garrison, his face blistered and peeling from a sunburn, left during the recess for lunch Wednesday and did not return.

Harold J. Lidden, news director for WVUE-TV, was the first witness to testify Thursday morning. He appeared on a subpena filed by the defense.

Lidden presented an audio tape of an interview given by Russo March 1, a day he was being interrogated by the District Attorney's office and the day Shaw was arrested.

Lidden said he did not know if the tape was edited. He added that control of the tape was his responsibility "only in a general way."

The tape was played, and Russo was asked if it was a faithful recording of the interview between him and a WVUE reporter taken in front of the Civil Court Bldg., on Tulane.

Russo said he could not attest to who was asking him questions from WVUE, and he added that the interview was not conducted in front of the courts building, but rather at the Broad st. entrance.

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Dymond asked him if he gave any other interviews at that entrance, and Russo replied, "Not that I can remember."

Russo then said that he had a "conversation" with the television reporter, that it was not an interview, as such.

Dymond then asked Russo if he had ever jumped or threatened to jump out of a window while he was attending Colton Junior High.

The state objected, and Dymond argued that he was raising the question to check on the mental stability of the witness.

"The mental stability is certainly an issue here when you have the veracity of a witness at stake," Dymond told the court.

The objection overruled, Russo answered:

"Absolutely not."

"At any time did you attempt suicide or attempt to take your own life?"

"Absolutely not," answered Russo.

Questions Returned to Oswald Picture

Dymond then returned to Russo's inability to identify an untouched photo of Oswald. He asked if before, when Russo was shown a photograph of Oswald, "you could not identify it as the Leon Oswald you knew until the photograph was touched up to add whiskers and ruffled hair."

Russo replied, "Not exactly, no sir."

He then said that, when he looked at the untouched photo, it looked like Ferrie's roommate. This took place in Baton Rouge where he was first questioned by the district attorney's staff.

After he came to New Orleans, he said, he allowed the district attorney's staff member to make alterations to the photograph; and he then told them that this was Ferrie's roommate.

Dymond asked again if he had not been able to identify a photograph in Baton Rouge as the Leon Oswald Russo knew as Ferrie's roommate and he answered affirmatively.

Russo said that he saw only about three or four different pictures of Oswald, and he saw these maybe 100 times.

He recalled pictures he saw as one of Oswald standing and holding a rifle and gun, a baby picture, and another of him distributing pamphlets in New Orleans.

"Are those the only pictures you saw?"

"That I can recall, yes, sir." And then he added, "The face was always familiar."

'SLIPPED . . . MIND'

Dymond asked why he did not contact federal authorities, and Russo, replied, "The FBI said that he was the man that did it, I was at school, and it slipped out of my mind."

"You admit there were some questions on your mind?"

"I made some remarks to my friends that 'I think I might know that man'" Russo answered.

Dymond asked if, when he told his friends this, he was referring to having known him as "Leon Oswald."

Russo said he did not mean as a name, "but as a face."

Dymond asked why, then, in a Baton Rouge television interview, he told a reporter that he never heard of Oswald until the assassination.

Russo said there were several reasons: He knew that the DA's office was trying to contact him; he did not want to just say yes to someone in an interview; he did not know Lee Oswald, and finally, "maybe I was scared."

Russo continued that "all of a sudden people tried to knock my house down," referring to reporters trying to interview him.

Dymond asked him if he thought he could have gotten in touch with the FBI, the Secret Service or the Warren Commission. Russo said he did not know about the Warren Commission, "but the other two I could have gotten a hold of."

He Did Not Want to Fight Government

Dymond then asked why he did not contact them between November 1963 and March 1, 1967. Russo said he was concentrating on getting through school. He also said he did not want to fight the federal government.

"How do you consider you would be fighting the federal government?"

Russo replied that on TV, radio and in the newspapers the FBI said that only one man was involved. Then he said that "when it got a little closer home," he saw Garrison was saying Ferrie was involved, he thought "maybe I could help him."

"Where you aware that David Ferrie was arrested very shortly after the assasination?"

"No, sir."

Russo said then he saw Ferrie in New Orleans between October and November, 1963, and after the assassination.

Dymond asked if he talked to Ferrie about the assassination.

"No, sir."

Russo then repeated what he said earlier, that some seven or eight months after the assassination he was having car trouble. He drove into a service station on Veterans hwy. which Ferrie owned or operated. There, he saw Ferrie and Shaw together, he said.

Russo said he saw Ferrie about four or six times after the assassination, but the encounter at the service station was the only specific meeting he could remember.

He said the others probably occurred during the summer; and during those meetings, Ferrie "talked about the DA's office, but only general remarks. He didn't like what was going on. He was a broken man."

Dymond asked what he meant.

"He was no longer a spectacular man, a party man."

Russo said he would ask, "What's wrong, Dave?" and Ferrie would talk about the FBI, or Garrison's office or authority in general.

"Did he say he was being hounded by the DA?"

"No, sir, not as I recall."

Dymond asked if, in spite of Ferrie's resentment, Russo did not know he had been picked up, or if Russo was not naturally curious in view of his attending the plot meeting.

"No, sir," answered Russo, "Dave Ferrie talked about so many things."

A little later, Russo said Ferrie had a habit of "filling in all the answers, so why question him, he would do all the talking."

"Was he inclined to brag?"

"At first I thought so, but I changed my mind because he would cite the chapter and verse to back up what he said."

Dymond continued to ask Russo if he ever questioned Ferrie about the success of his assassination plans; and each time Russo answered, "No, sir." Dymond asked why, and Russo replied: "After being around Dave, you knew never to ask questions. I didn't ask."

"Are you telling me it was impossible to ask?"

"No, sir."

"Your testimony is that you were present when Dave Ferrie entered into a plan to kill the President and you never saw fit to ask him about it?"

"Yes, sir."

Attorney Questions About Hypnosis Use

Next Dymond moved to questions about hypnosis.

Russo said he was hypnotized by Dr. Esmond Fatter, a private physician.

When Dymond asked if he was hypnotized March 1, Russo said he was not sure of the exact date. In answer to other questions, Russo said: He was hypnotized in the office of the

Orleans Parish coroner; that he was hypnotized three times "between Feb. 24 and March 13."

Asked to be specific, Russo said he was not willing to say a specific date.

At one point, Dymond asked if he was under hypnosis at the trial, and Russo said no.

Asked why he said "between Feb. 24 and March 13," since he did not come to New Orleans until Feb. 27, Russo answered that the period between Feb. 24 and March 13 "had been a trying ordeal for me, and Feb. 24 is where I considered I got involved."

"You're not willing to pinpoint closer?"

"I'm not willing to say a date because I might be wrong. I'm only willing to tell what I'm absolutely sure of."

Dymond asked Russo how the doctor hypnotized him.

Russo said he asked questions and he talked to him about general things.

WHAT INSTRUCTIONS?

"What instructions did he give you?"

"No specific instructions. He didn't order me. He talked. He questioned me."

Russo said that in the process of being hypnotized, the doctor said "nice, soothing, relaxing things."

He said he was told to be very relaxed and to come out of the trance with a smile on his face.

Dymond also questioned Russo about his questioning by the DA's office.

He said he arrived at the DA's office Monday, Feb. 27, at 9 a.m. He said he was interviewed in several offices.

Russo said he was shown several photographs including those of Oswald and Ferrie.

"Do you remember any of the others?"

"The defendant's."

"Could you identify it?"

"Yes, sir."

"After you identified it, were you told who it was?"

"No, sir."

Dymond then moved to a series of questions attempting to learn if Russo could have seen Shaw's picture in New Orleans newspapers, or on television, or as a speaker while he was at Loyola University.

TELLS OF ROUTINE

He was asked about his newspaper reading habits, and he said it "runs in cycles," indicating that while at school when he had tests he did not read newspapers regularly, but at other times he usually read the front page, the editorial page, and then sports.

"That was my routine."

Asked if during this time he ever saw Shaw's picture, he replied, "Not to my recollection."

He repeated that the first time he saw him was when President Kennedy was here to dedicate the Nashville ave. wharf (May, 1963).

Russo said he may have seen him one other time when Russo was at a Republican party headquarters for a small local election. The headquarters, he said, was on Camp st., although he indicated he was not sure, nor did he give any details.

He said that, when he saw Shaw at the wharf and because Shaw was not looking at the President but at exits and the crowd he, Russo, told someone nearby, "That's got to be a Secret Service man."

Russo also said that, when he was introduced to Clem Bertrand at Ferrie's apartment in mid-September 1963, when the plot was allegedly hatched, he said to Bertrand, "I know you. Weren't you at Nashville ave. wharf when the President was there." He said he did not recall what Bertrand answered.

"Did you think there would be a Secret Service man at Ferrie's home?"

"I'm not sure if I said that then."

"Wouldn't you have felt awfully uneasy in a group of four men plotting the assassination if you thought one of the four was a secret agent?"

"He seemed to dispel to me that relationship," Russo said.

"Don't you think men in the Secret Service operate separate?"

"I'm sure they do."

Russo was later asked when he first, after he identified Clem Bertrand, learned he was Clay Shaw.

"I don't recall when I was told, maybe after he was arrested. I heard it on television."

Russo Observed Shaw Via One-Way Mirror

He said he saw Shaw in the district attorney's office March 1, and in answer to questions, said he did not speak to him, but saw him through a one-way mirror.

Russo said he was placed in a room which had a one-way mirror. He was told to watch people entering the other room and, if he saw someone he recognized, he was to let officials know. He said he could not hear any conversation in the other room.

"Did they tell you who was in there?"

"No, sir. They said to tell them if I saw anyone familiar walk in."

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to asking Russo to mark on defense photographs of Ferrie's apartment approximate locations occupied by Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald during the alleged mid-September, 1963, meeting at which the assassination was plotted.

Russo was asked if he observed any Spanish-speaking individuals at the September party in Ferrie's place preceding the meeting.

He said there were two: one named Manuel and another named Fulian or Julian. He was asked which wore a beard, and he said he did not believe either did.

When Russo said Oswald was unshaven, Dymond asked if he ever saw him cleaned and shaved.

"Once."

"When?"

"When he was leaving for Houston during the first week of October."

"He was cleanly shaven?"

"Yes, sir."

"Just before he left either in late September or early October he was neatly dressed?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why, after having seen him cleanly shaven, couldn't you identify him in a picture."

"I was only there eight to 10 minutes and I didn't take great notice of him."

After these questions Russo answered questions denying he wanted to see Kennedy killed, or that he indicated violent feelings for the President.

He said neither Bertrand nor Oswald wanted him at the meeting. Bertrand, Russo said, asked, "Who gave him the all right?" and Oswald asked: "What in hell is he doing here?"

He said Ferrie told them: "Forget him, he's all right. He doesn't know anything."

Cardinal Believes Others Involved

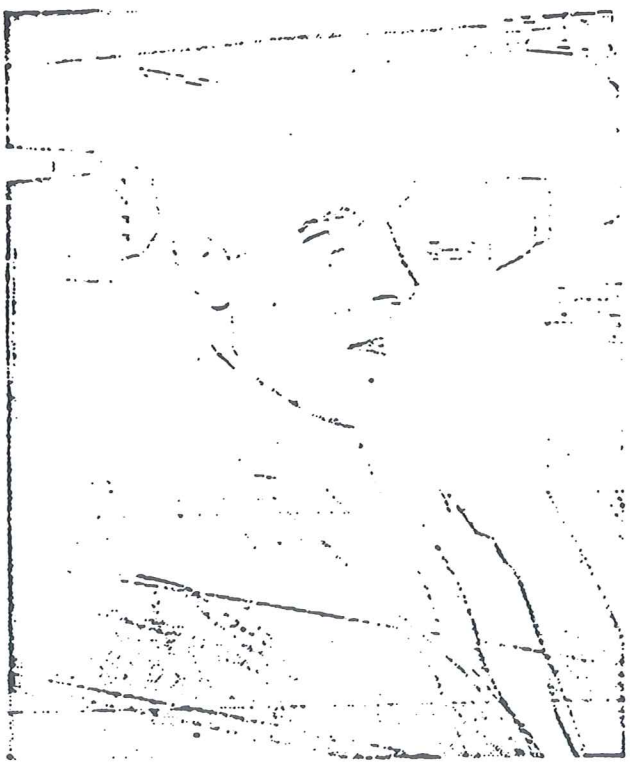
BOSTON (AP)—Richard Cardinal Cushing said Thursday "I never believed" that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy "was the work of one man."

The Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston said he doesn't think the Warren Commission report on the assassination is complete. He said of the New Orleans probe, "I think they should follow it through."

Cardinal Cushing made his remarks to newsmen at a press conference on plans for the Boston archdiocese.

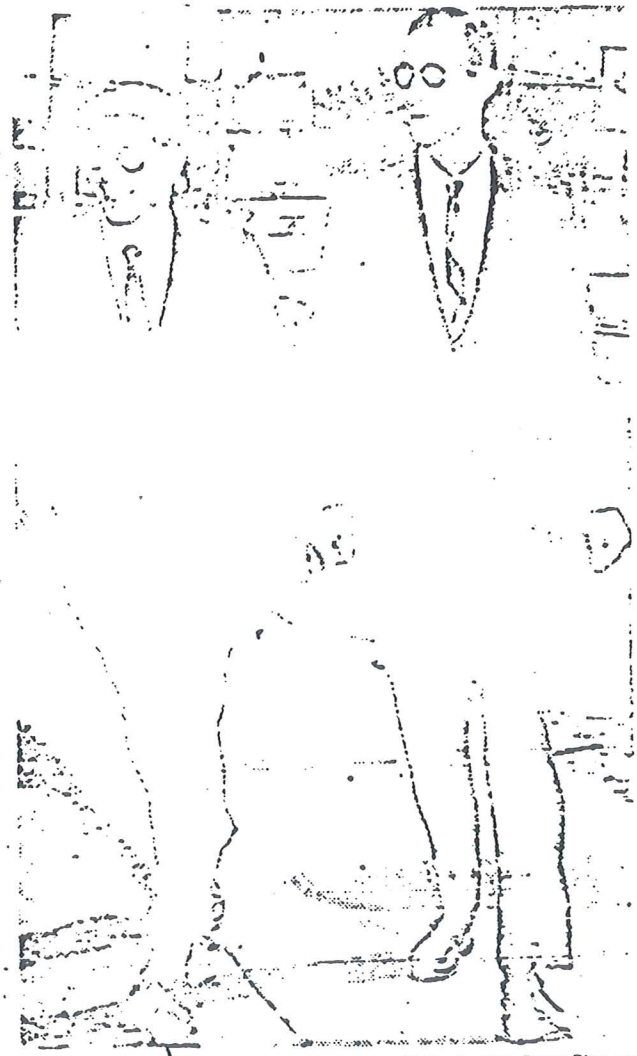
The cardinal implied that there are portions of the Warren report that have not been made public. He noted that interviews and statements from world leaders about the late president for the Kennedy Memorial Library will not be made public until the death of such individuals.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
'Touched Up' Photo Identified
by Russo As Leon Oswald



—AP Photo.

NUMBER ONE WITNESS Perry R. Russo is shown in an auto as he arrives at the Criminal Courts building Thursday morning to again be cross-examined on his testimony in the preliminary hearing involving Clay L. Shaw. Russo said Thursday he was put under hypnosis for questioning in the



—Photo by The Times-Picayune

JAMES LEWALLEN (right), subpenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, walks around a corner at the Criminal Courts Bldg. Thursday with his attorney George Piazza. Lewallen was once a roommate of the late David W. Ferrie, mentioned by Perry Russo as a conspirator to